

The Adams Sentinel.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLIX.

CUTTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1849.

NO. 12.

Poetry.

FORGIVENESS.

Sweet are the words—"Thou art forgiven,"
When falling from an injured friend;
Like music from the choir of heaven,
They deeply in the heart descend.

"Forgiveness,"—attribute divine!
His generous purport may I feel—
That love from all my actions shine
On every soul with whom I feel.

"Forgiveness,"—O, how sweet the word
That trembles on the quivering lip,
When one has strangely, sadly erred,
And held with Vice companionship.

"Forgiveness,"—it has magic power
To draw from devils paths of sin,
And when the clouds of passion lower,
Make peace and sunshine glow within.

TO-MORROW.

What'er the grief that dims the eye,
What'er the cause of sorrow,
We turn us to the weeping sky,
And say, we'll meet to-morrow.

And when from those we love we part,
From hope we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our aching heart,
We'll meet again to-morrow.

But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our heavy eyelids fill,
Still we mourn those away.

And when that morrow, too, is past—
(A yesterday of sorrow,)—
Hope, smiling, cheats us to the last,
With visions of to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

MAKE PEACE.

Study to make peace. If a person is offended with a course you have pursued, or some act of yours, do not widen the breach between you by being officious in his presence—or uttering only monosyllables when he addresses you. If you have reason to believe that hard feelings exist, be more mild, pleasant and pliable. Meet the offended more than half way—the whole way, if necessary to secure peace and good feelings. Do not wait for him to come and make confession, but be willing to go to him and secure the desirable object. There is no good reason why all men should not live in peace. Because you and I have sinned once—erred in judgment, or in any way—it is no reason that we should not forgive and be forgiven. Let us then study to make peace, and to keep peace between us forever. It is a shame that we should quarrel, while we are children of one Father, and are seeking the same home above.

A female calumniator is something more corrupt and dangerous than a female profligate. The unchaste woman may possibly injure the character and taint the morals of fifty persons, but the slanderous woman poisons the atmosphere of an entire neighborhood, and blasts the sanctities of a thousand homes, with a single breath. From a woman of this class nothing is sacred; she fattens on calumny, and upon slaughtered reputations. She is the Ghoul of Eastern story, transferred from the Arabian Nights to the circle of the fireside. She never asserts any thing—she merely hints, and supposes, and "whispers what they say." Every neighborhood in the city is infested with some creature of this sort, and in country towns they very often are afflicted with two or three of these Ghoul-Women. One is enough to set an hundred families by the ears, two can break up a church, and three are sufficient for any kind of mischief from the separating of the husband from his wife, to blasting the fame of a stainless girl. A pure woman is simply an angel embodied in human shape; a slanderous woman is something worse than the Cholera—certainly as infectious as the Yellow Fever.

Mechanics.—They are the palace builders of the world. Not a stick is hewn, not a stone shaped in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty to the Mechanic's skill; the towering spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the Mechanic's art for their strength and symmetry; the thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world, the magnificent steamers that plough the Northern Lakes and Western rivers, the swift locomotives that traverse the land from State to State with the rapidity of lightning, are all the construction of that noblest of beings, the Mechanic! Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork! How exalted is their calling—how noble is their pursuit—how sublime is their vocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of honorable, noble, high minded men? Who dares to cast odium on such an eminent and patriotic race? Their path is one of true glory, ambition and honesty, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest post of honor, fame and renown!

We know men who habitually carry their heads downward, and seldom look their fellow men in the face. The reflective mind naturally concludes that guilt is stamped upon their brows.

What sort of an economist is the man who chews ten dollars' worth of tobacco in a year, and stops his newspaper because he cannot afford to pay for it?

THE BLIND SLAVE.

BY REV. HITCHCOCK.

Allow me here to refer to a case that lately fell under my observation, which illustrates more forcibly than I had ever conceived, the priceless value of the Christian's hope to the most unfortunate and degraded. I had descended one thousand feet beneath the earth's surface in the coal pits of the Mid Lothian Mines in Virginia, and was wandering through their dark subterranean passages, when the sound of music at a little distance, broke upon my ear. It ceased upon our approach, and I caught only the concluding sentiment of the hymn,

"I shall be in heaven in the morning."

On advancing with our lamps we found the passage close by a door, in order to give a different direction to the current of air, for the purpose of ventilation, yet this door must be opened occasionally to let the rail cars pass, loaded with coal. And to accomplish this, we found sitting by that door an aged blind slave, whose eyes had been entirely destroyed by a blast of gunpowder, many years before, in that mine. There he sat, on a seat cut in the coal, from sunrise to sunset, day after day; his sole business being to open and shut the door, when he heard the rail cars approaching. We requested him to sing again the hymn whose last line we had heard. It was indeed lame in expression, and in poetic measure very defective, being, in fact, one of those productions which we found the pious slaves were in the habit of singing, in part, at least, impromptu. But each stanza closed with the sentiment,

"I shall be in heaven in the morning."

It was sung with a clear and pleasant voice, and I could see the shriveled, sightless eyeballs of the old man roll in their sockets, as if his soul felt the inspiring sentiments; and really the exhibition was one of the most affecting that I have ever witnessed. There he stood, an old man, whose earthly hopes, even at the best, must be very faint; and he was a slave—and he was blind—what could he hope for on earth? He was buried, too, a thousand feet beneath the solid rocks. In the expressive language of Jonah—"He has gone down to the bottom of the mountain, the earth with her bars was about him forever." There, from mouth to mouth, he sat in darkness. Oh, how utterly cheerless his condition! And yet that one pleasant hope of a resurrection morning was enough to infuse peace and joy in his soul.

I had often listened to touching music—I had heard gigantic intellects pour forth enchanting eloquence, but never did music or eloquence exert such overpowering influence over my feelings as did this scene. Never before did I witness so grand an exhibition of sublimity. Oh, how comparatively insignificant did earth's mightiest warriors and statesmen, her princes and emperors, and even her philosophers, without piety, appear! How powerless would all their pomp and pageantry, and wisdom be to sustain them, if called to change places with this poor slave! He had a principle within him superior to them all; and when that morning which he longs for shall come, how infinitely better than their's will his lot appear to an admiring universe! And that morning shall ere long break upon thy darkness, benighted old man! The light of the natural sun, and the face of this fair world, will never, indeed, revisit you, and the remnant of your days must be spent in your monotonous task, by the side of the wicker gate, deep in the caverns of the earth. But that bright and blessed hope of a resurrection morning shall not deceive you. The Saviour in whom you trust, shall manifest himself even to you in deep darkness, and at the appointed hour, the chains of slavery shall drop off, and the double night which envelopes you shall vanish into the light and the liberty of the glory of heaven. And in just proportion to the depths of your darkness and degradation now, shall be the brightness and the joy of that everlasting day.

I've Done with Tobacco.—A writer in the Boston Recorder cordially and justly congratulates the author of the above decision, on behalf, first of personal cleanliness; second, the joy of his wife; third, his pew in the church; fourth, his purse; and fifth, his children. I make you welcome, he says, to all the quietness of mind, calmness of nerves, cleanliness of person, household purity, and feminine smiles, which thorough purgation from tobacco carries in its train.

What a beautiful comment the following is upon a good housewife: "To hear her converse, you would suppose she did nothing but read; to have looked through the department of her household, you would have supposed she never read."

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak," said a loafer to a gentleman. "Why they are in a weak place," said the latter.

Whoever is contented with his lot is rich. Not he who hath little, but he who desires more is the poor man.

A LITTLE ANECDOTE.

We remember somewhere to have read a story of a youth, who, hesitating in his choice between two ladies, by both of whom he was beloved, was brought to a decision by means of a rose. It happened one day, as all the three were wandering in the garden, that one of the girls, in her haste to pluck a new blown rose, wounded her finger with a thorn; it bled freely; and, applying the petals of a white rose to the wound, she said, smiling, "I am a second Venus. I have dyed the white rose red." At that moment they heard a scream. Fearing the other young lady, who had loitered behind, had met with an accident, they hastened back to assist her. The fair one's screams had been called forth by no worse an accident than had befallen her companion. She had angrily thrown away the offending flower, and made so pertinacious and fretful lamentation over her wounded finger, that the youth, after a little reflection, resolved on a speedy union with the least handsome, but most amiable, of the two young friends. Happy would it be for many a kind-hearted woman, did she know by what seeming trifles the affection of those whom she loves may be confirmed or alienated forever.

THE WAY TO TEND A BABY.

A Chippewa Indian has been lecturing in Hartford, where, in a lecture on Tuesday evening, according to the Times, he advised the ladies of Hartford to tie their babies, as soon as they were born, to a board, bind them down tight, and keep them there most of the time till they are ten months old. "Put a hoop round the head," he says, and then when the board gets knocked over, it won't break the child's nose." He sums up other advantages as follows: "You see ladies, (holding up a specimen,) the child's hands are tied down, so it cannot scratch its own eyes out, and can't scratch its mother's breast, too; it can't wriggle about and get very tired; it can't bend over, and must grow straight; when the mother goes out after herbs, she can hang it on a tree, and snakes can't bite it; when it cries, the mother can swing it across her back, and rock it so; (swaying his body to and fro,) and can carry it a great distance in this way, too; can sit up along side of the wigwam, very handy; and when canoe turns over, the child swims off on the board, and don't drown; and its back don't break across its mother's arm, because the board supports it; the child can't crawl into the fire and burn up, too—can leave it long time, all safe—so I think this much best way, ladies—much best!" The ladies gave in their assent by a general laugh.

Playing the Devil.—We were a good deal amused at an anecdote we heard the other day, of a certain preacher whose call confined him within the limits of Old Kaintuck. He had preached in his parish many years, and of course had run short of the eloquent, so much needed to keep his hearers awake and astonished. Let him preach ever so well now, it makes no difference, they had got used to him, and used to sleeping; and sleep they would, to his great annoyance. At last he hit upon an expedient to bring 'em up standing, as the saying is. He procured a small tin whistle, which he took with him into the pulpit, and after taking his text and "blazing away" until his lungs were sore and hearers were all comfortably dozing and nodding approvals to each other, he suddenly drew it forth, and gave a shrill toot a toot. In an instant the whole congregation were awake upon their feet, staring at the minister, at each other, and wondering what in the name of pickles and human nature, as Sam Slick says, was going to come next. "You're a set of smart specimens of humanity, ain't you?" said the divine whistler, as he slowly gazed around upon his astonished assemblage. "When I preach the Gospel to you, you all go to sleep; but the moment I go to playing the devil you're all wide awake, up and a coming like a rash of hornets with a pole in their nest!"

A Good One.—A bumpkin purchased an umbrella at one of our stores, a day or two since, during a drenching shower, and requested the salesman to wrap it carefully in paper. To an expression of surprise at this strange request, he replied: "Oh, no! I ain't darned fool enough to spoil a new umbrella by carrying it through the rain."—Val. Sent.

At the examination of a parochial school a reverend gentleman was asking a class the meaning of words. They answered very well till he gave "backbiter."—This seemed a puzzler. It went down the class, till it came to a simple little urchin, who looked sheepishly knowing, and said, "It must be a flea."

"Thomas, I have always placed the greatest confidence in you. Now tell me, Thomas, how is it that my butcher's bills are so large, and that I always have such bad dinners?"

"Really I don't know, for I am sure we never have any thing nice in the kitchen that we don't send some of it up into the parlor."

AREA AND POPULATION.

Oregon Territory contains 311,463 square miles: New Mexico, 77,387 do.; California 418,691 do.; Territory west of the Mississippi, 745,581 do.; total 1,561,976 square miles, of 640 acres each. The United States territory, were it of square form, would measure 1,820 miles by 1,820.

From the easternmost town in the United States, Eastport, Maine, via the St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria in Oregon, the distance, by the travelled route, is 4,517 miles. From the Madawaska in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington, New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,923. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinac, is 1,856 miles; thence down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is 2,251 miles. From Eastport, Maine, to the Bay of San Francisco, in California, on the Pacific, via Portland, Philadelphia, Pitsburg, St. Louis, Santa Fe, and the Colorado of the West, is 3,644 miles.

The population of the British Possessions in North America is 2,072,000, of which 700,000 persons are in Upper and 800,000 in Lower Canada; Nova Scotia, 240,000; New Brunswick 160,000; Newfoundland, 100,000; Prince Edward's Island, 63,000; Red River Settlement, 10,000.

Great Britain and adjacent isles contained, in 1841, a population of 18,059,805, exclusive of persons in the army, navy, and merchant vessels on shore; Ireland, 8,175,238; total, 26,835,103. An official census of the religious belief of the Irish, taken in 1835, showed that of 7,943,940 people, there were 6,427,712 Catholics, 852,064 Protestants, and other 664,164 of various sects. There is not a county in Ireland in which the Catholics do not outnumber the Protestants. Galway has 4,702 Protestants and 253,135 Catholics; Tipperary, 359,282 Catholics and 17,515 Protestants. In Dublin, the Catholics are three to one.

Wheat and Arsenic.—In Hampshire, Lincolnshire, and many other parts of England, the farmers are in the habit of steeping their seed wheat in a strong solution of arsenic, previous to sowing it, with the view of preventing the ravages of the wire-worm on the seed, and of the smut on the plant. Although the seed is poisonous when sown, its fruit is in no degree affected by the poison—but, on the other hand, pheasants and partridges are poisoned by eating the seed, and the partridges have been almost universally found sitting, with their heads erect and eyes open, presenting all the semblance of life. A Liverpool paper speculates, whether the prevalence of diarrhoea and cholera morbus may not be caused by eating birds so killed, or by drinking the water of rivers, into which such wheat fields have been drained? The men employed in sowing the poisonous seed also not unfrequently present unfavorable symptoms, similar to the early effects of milder cases of poisoning by arsenic.

Resuscitation of a Supposed Corpse.—Captain Hood, a well known citizen of Beethoven, in this county, had a little child taken sick, which after much suffering, and with all the usual indications of the final struggle with death, received its parents' parting embrace in the presence of other friends. The glazed eyes of the little sufferer were closed, and a bandage was applied to support the lower jaw, as is customary. After a lapse of some twenty or thirty minutes, a woman in attendance, who was laboring in the ablation and laying out the corpse, commenced by sprinkling some cold water on the child's face. Strange to tell, the child opened its eyes, aroused, began to recover, and is now in the enjoyment of good health.—Lanc. (Grant Co. Wisconsin) Herald.

Remarkable Coincidence of Fatality.—A few days since a draft was drawn by Mr. Dunbar S. Dyson, of New Orleans, on a house in this city, and endorsed by Mr. G. B. Deitur. When the draft was presented for payment in Wall street, on Friday, it was found that both the drawer and endorser had become victims of the epidemic which is now raging so fearfully in New Orleans. Mr. Dyson was the brother of the late Robert Dyson, of this city, whose sudden death on the cars at New Brunswick was noticed a few weeks since.—N. Y. Express.

Rapid Increase of Population.—The Camden Dem. says that one of the physicians of that town during a single night, a few weeks ago, ushered into this breathing world, seventeen infantile responsibilities! Verily Camden is a "progressive" place. Its next census will present a favorable report if matters go on in this way.

Blowing up their Courage.—A writer states that Morgan, commander of the celebrated rifle corps, during the Revolution, used to blow a conch shell occasionally during a battle, to let his men know that he was alive, and to give them fresh courage.

Occupation or Trades of the Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Session 1849.

In the Senate:	
Lawyers,	7
Farmers,	12
Merchants,	3
Printers,	3
Engineers,	1
Hatter,	1
Cabinet maker,	1
In the House of Representatives:	
Lawyers,	16
Farmers,	38
Merchants,	11
Printers,	6
Doctors,	4
Surveyors and Seignors,	4
Cabinet-makers,	3
Iron masters,	2
Carpenters,	2
Watchmaker,	1
Tanner,	1
Tinsmith,	1

Elopements out of Fashion.—Runaway or clandestine matches are no longer fashionable in England. It is now found, that although they promise beforehand so many sweet enjoyments, they almost invariably prove bitter afterwards. The Queen has very pointedly discountenanced them; and women begin to understand that the men who run away with them do not respect them. The female who can commit a folly to-day, is likely to commit a folly to-morrow.

Fires in New York.—During the year 1848 there were 428 fires and 110 false alarms in the city of New York. The damage to buildings, stock and furniture, accurately as could be ascertained, was about \$640,000. There were several very large conflagrations, where a large amount of property was destroyed; and during the year, thirteen persons have been burned to death, and two killed by the falling of the walls of a burning building. Of the whole number of fires, about forty were caused by camphine lamps, and one hundred and twenty by incendiaries.

Serious Accident at Westerly, R. I.—We learn by a private letter, that an alarming accident occurred at Westerly, R. I., on Monday evening, the 1st inst. A large crowd had assembled in a church (which we gather was recently built.) The occasion was a ladies' fair, for the sale of fancy articles, &c. "Early in the evening," our correspondent writes, "when about five hundred had collected, the floor broke in, precipitating some three hundred, who were in the centre, down twelve feet into an unfinished basement below, on rocks or stones which had not yet been removed. Tables, men, women and children, and a large furnace stove, all went in together, besides twelve solar lamps, and an innumerable assemblage of smaller lights."

The consequences of the accident were serious to many in the dislocation and breaking of bones, ruin of dresses by fire and otherwise, although, most miraculously, no one was killed.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Finances in Canada.—The debt of the Canadas is nearly fourteen millions of dollars, with a declining revenue and a discontented people. The salaries attached to public offices, with the fees and emoluments, are enormously high, and the public chest is empty.

Hospital for the Insane.—In North Carolina, the bill making very liberal appropriation for this project has passed the Senate, and is a law.

Gold Pens.—Eight hundred pounds of pure gold are annually consumed in making gold pens. The worth of this great amount of gold is two hundred thousand dollars.

Severe Punishment.—A respectable female named Leighton, of Great Malvern, England, has been sentenced to seven years transportation, for stealing an umbrella!

A Good Sign.—In Washington county, Pa., there are two Colleges and four Academics for young men, and three Female Seminaries, all of which are in a healthy and flourishing state.

An Old Age.—The Upper Marlboro (Md.) Gazette, notes the death of negro Nancy, a slave, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years.

Golden Thought.—I never yet found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in the unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God has chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps along the wall; of all fowls, the mild and gentle dove.—When God appeared to Moses, it was not in a lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm, but a bush—an humble, slender, abject bush.

As if he would, by these selections, check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; nothing hate like pride.—Fellham.

Very Inquisitive.—"How can you be sure that Mrs. H. will read this letter," said one friend to another, who wished to communicate intelligence to a married lady indirectly, "seeing that you have directed it to a certainty," was the reply, "don't you see I've marked 'private' in the corner!"

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

More Startling Details.—The New York Sun of Thursday says:

"Several merchants in this city have received letters from California, via Chagres and the British West Indies, probably by the same conveyance which brought the recent despatches for government."

"The tenor of these advices is, that large deposits of gold were discovered in the hills, and that people from Oregon, Santa Fe and Mexico, were pouring into the country in thousands."

"Such was the scarcity of coin that gold dust had fallen at the mines to six dollars an ounce, being less than one third its real value at the United States mint. The whole amount gathered was about three millions."

"Capt. Wm. G. Marcy, a son of the United States Secretary of War, was disposing of everything in the shape of supplies at his camp, in exchange for gold dust. He had collected fifteen barrels of gold ore, and having no means of protecting the treasure, he had buried it, until a vessel of war should arrive on the coast, which was daily expected."

"Provisions and food of every kind were very scarce, and daily growing dearer. Pork was \$200 per barrel, flour \$100 per barrel, bread 60 cents per pound, beans \$10 per bushel, brandy \$50 per gallon, and other things in proportion."

"There was much suffering at the mines, and even apprehensions of famine, in consequence of the multitudes arriving from all quarters. The Indians being able to endure more fatigue and poorer fare than the whites, were gathering most of the gold. Some parties had commenced killing horses and mules for food."

"The people were in hopes of getting a speedy supply of food from Mexico. Vessels at San Francisco, which had been abandoned or neglected, were once more in request, to proceed along the coast for food, the latter having become more valuable than gold. Whale ships were selling off their outfits at Monterey at enormous profits."

Curiosities in the Earth.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever it is dug, when the workmen arrive at the depth of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit, before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation, is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fifteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a solid earth that would induce one to think had never been removed; however, under it is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep, a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells; and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before; and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth to the depth of sixty-three feet.—Goldsmith.

Rusty Bacon.—A lady of considerable experience in a farm house had, for many years, rusty bacon, until the cause was pointed out by a friend. Until that time the bacon was salted and kept in tubs, the brine not being able to escape. The advice was to salt it and lay it on stone shelves, packed one slice upon another, and the brine running away and falling into a basin under the shelf. When the bacon is sufficiently salted it is hung up in the kitchen to dry, and, when dry, washed over with lime water the consistency of cream. When this is dry, it is packed in the corner of a cool room, boarded off, laying first a layer of lime, then a layer of bacon, and so until the bin is full. When the bacon is wanted, cut off as much as you require, but be careful to cover the slice up again. If this is attended to, you may keep your bacon free from rust for many years.—Agricultural Gazette.

Saws.—A wag of our acquaintance sawing with a saw that was not the sharpest saw in the world, after vainly trying to saw with it, broke out at last as follows: "Of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw like that saw saws."

The belief that guardian spirits hover around the paths of men, covers a mighty truth; for every beautiful and pure and good thought which the heart has, is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way in which he would train up his child.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Wm. F. Johnston.
DELIVERED JANUARY 16, 1849.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the government, and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution having been administered, I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy of the confidence manifested, did I not deeply feel the responsibility of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible, however, of my own weakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance, popular power becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority; I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit, which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an Administration, it has been a custom with the Executive, to indicate the principles which will govern his counsels, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the State. The Annual Message delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, has superseded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general principles of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and steadiest support and consideration. At all times and under all circumstances, the highest obligation of the public servant, is the maintenance and defence of our republican institutions. That these shall receive in the exercise of the Executive power a sound interpretation; that no impediment shall interpose to prevent the salutary influence of their principles; that the popular mind, when understood, shall be obeyed, are indices which no public officer will disregard.

The founders of the Republic inspired with profound wisdom, declared that all men are born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, are inalienable rights; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken and applied to public use without the consent of his representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessings of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feeling as well as public duty demand for them a cordial support.

It is a venerable maxim that the object of all just government is the greatest good to the greatest number. In reducing this theory to practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to procure such legislation as shall promote religion and morality, and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate, by proper means, the condition of the laboring classes of society; to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and burdened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general benevolence, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that you will sustain any safe measures, having in view the payment of the debt of the State, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation, to maintain unsullied the honor of the Commonwealth, and to preserve unspotted its motto of VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE.

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire in union with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment—the same construction of motives—the same appreciation of public conduct, which have been extended to others in similar positions, will shield the administration about to be commenced, from, at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work among us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists; which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs; which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its gully imaginings the species of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to the public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides; that would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor, at vari-

ance with each other. It is the spirit which animates the Catalines of every age. In Europe there are noblemen and peasants; political and social distinctions created and sustained by law, and sanctioned by prescription. In this country all are equal under the law; and as the noble and the peasant, no politician, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our Constitution. Facitious distinctions can have no residence, where they are not sustained by law; and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to-day; and the poor man of to-day, the rich man of to-morrow. Where property is not secured by legal enactment to particular classes, and wealth is ungoverned by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the poor, for their conditions may be changed in themselves or their offspring.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. Separate them, and the interests of both perish. The capital of the rich is valueless without the assistance of the capital of labor. The most dangerous, because the most insidious, enemies of the Republic, are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society; as sacrificing the shine of party truth, honor and patriotism; and as tearing asunder the confidence which holds us together as one people.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the Constitution; and shall endeavor, with my utmost ability, to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right, must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth; and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions, will sustain me; and if at the end of my term of service I shall be found to have left the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask for no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of Nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to promote their interests, and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of the duties of the Executive Department of the State.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16, 1849.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Louis Napoleon, on being proclaimed President of the Republic of France, is as follows:

Citizens and Republicans.—The sufferings of the nation, and the oath of office I have just taken, distinctly mark to me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor in all the acts of my administration. I shall regard as enemies to my country all those who shall attempt, by illegal means, to change or subvert what all the people of France have so distinctly established. Between you and me, citizen and representative, there cannot be any real difference of opinion—our wishes and desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on its true basis—to strengthen democratic institutions and to alleviate the miseries of the generous and intelligent people who have just given me such a striking proof of their confidence. The majority I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but will give to the new government that moral force without which there is no security. With peace and order our country can again improve—can cure its wounds, and bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down the passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who, despite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves with you to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic.

A government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessors when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact; and in particular, I owe it to General Cavaignac to say that his conduct has been worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a Statesman. (Hear, hear.)

We have, citizens and representatives, a grand mission to fulfill. To found the republic is the interest of all, and a just and firm government should be maintained by a sincere desire of progress, without being reactionary or Utopian. Let us be men of our country, not the men of party, and with the aid of God, we shall at least do good if we cannot achieve great things.

The Cholera still prevails in Great Britain. In Scotland the disease prevailed to a very alarming extent. The cases in Scotland have been no fewer than 2922, whereof 1455 have perished. Glasgow, Dumfries, Maxwelltown, and Edinburgh and its vicinity, seem to be the chief seats of the disease. In London, the last weekly return gave 31 fatal cases, against 29 the previous week, whilst two weeks preceding the deaths were 65. The returns from the English provinces are daily about 10 or 12. Two new cases have occurred in Liverpool. In Belfast several cases have occurred, but upon the whole, Ireland has as yet happily escaped this scourge.

A CURIOUS CASE OF COLLISION.—In the Supreme Court of Louisiana, there is a case now on trial, originating in the flood of 1844, when the whole valley of the Mississippi was some ten or twenty feet under water.

The Belle Air steamer was coming down the river under a full head of steam, and as she neared the respectable little town of Chester, in Illinois, feeling her way, and having a desire to test the solidity of Illinois building, she pitched head foremost into a three-story brick building, in Chester, and knocking off the top story, proceeded onward plenum sed, against a four-story stone mill and knocked it in to a cocked hat. After performing these extraordinary exploits, the Belle Air proceeded on her journey, with scarcely a scratch or mark of the affray in which she had been engaged, and arrived safely in New Orleans. The owners of the two damaged buildings have sued for damages, of which they recover \$3,000, in the court below. The witnesses in the case expressed some opinions (which were rather remarkable. One of them spoke of the buildings injured as being very pleasantly located, though they were twenty feet under water. From this opinion we may presume what is regarded as a favorable location in Illinois. The witness, in expressing this opinion, had in view, no doubt, the fine water privileges of this location. Another witness very naively thought the Belle Air was not to blame at all, but that it was the fault of the houses, which had no business out in the middle of the current.

A private letter received in Pittsburg from Galena, Illinois, relates a circumstance of such revolting barbarity, and so reproachful to that city, that we publish it for the sake of exposing conduct, which we consider infamous. A steamboat touched at the Wharf, and landed a man, his wife and child, suffering with the Cholera. It was raining at the time, and the man, enfeebled by the disease, fell into the river before he reached the shore. He finally struggled out; and sick as he was, began searching for a place of shelter. Not a door was open for him; the hotels refused him admittance. At length he found a shed, which afforded some sort of shelter from the rain. Here he took his wife and child—and in a few hours the whole three of them were dead.

After this, if there be such a thing as retributive justice in the dealings of Heaven with men on earth, we should not be surprised to hear that Galena was indeed desolated by the Cholera.

As an illustration of the eccentricities of the cholera, the New Orleans Commercial Times of a late date says that during the dreadful visit of the cholera in Cuba, on its former appearance, there were official records of 16,000 interments at Havana, in ten weeks. One day the number amounted to 900, when a change in the wind and temperature took place, and the following day the deaths were only 300, and the next day after the disease had entirely disappeared, and never returned.

Persecution and Fear.—It is said that the people of Cadix, a little place lying among the unwholesome swamps, at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio, keep three pieces of ordnance mounted near the landing place, to keep off the cholera. A passenger in one of the steamboats from New Orleans relates that the Captain, being desirous of landing at that place, that the bodies of four persons who died on the passage might be interred, they threatened to fire upon the steamboat if it attempted to approach the shore, and actually obliged him to proceed with the dead bodies on board.

Prince Charles Louis Napoleon, the French President elect, is below the middle size, and in stature nearly the same as the Emperor. His features bear no resemblance to the imperial model, being more regular and more expressive. His figure is youthful, but his visage is admirably lined, and marked somewhat with years. His manners are extremely engaging, and marked with much dignity and grace, without the slightest approach to assumption.

A Good Custom.—The manner in which the Governor of Virginia is inaugurated is very simple and republican. That functionary quietly goes before a magistrate in Richmond, and takes the requisite oaths, and then as quietly proceeds to the discharge of the duties of his office without ceremony, parade or show.

A Broken Arm.—Whenever a citizen falls on the ice, left through carelessness on the side walks, and breaks his leg or his arm, it is wonderful to see how suddenly sympathetic the owners of the house become, and how industriously the ice is cut away and the gutter cleared. If this duty, enjoined by law, was done when the snow has ceased, no such accidents could occur.—N. Y. Star.

They tell a story of a man out west who had a hare-lip upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough until compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, and an angry growl raised the other features.

The sisters of Mercy have tendered to the city of Pittsburg the use of their hospital in case the cholera visits that city. They have also tendered their services in nursing the patients.

Over five hundred persons, it is stated, have left New York city for San Francisco within the last five days.

THE LIFE OF A PRINTER.

The following eventful record of a journeyman printer's life, says the PITTSBURGH JOURNAL, is as positive as correct to the letter. It develops what a man can do if he likes, and what courage, enterprise and unselfish follows the majority of printers are.

I left home at the age of nine, and was apprenticed to the printing business at thirteen; since then I have visited Europe—been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France—in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, South America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—have lived in twenty-seven cities and towns of the United States; I have been a sailor in the merchant service, and have sailed in all manner of craft—ship, brig, schooner, sloop and steamer—in the regular army as a private soldier, deserted, and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year for an M. D.—travelled through all the New England States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my pocket. I have been the publisher of two papers in—, one in Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass., one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine. At one time I had \$7,000 in my pocket of my own. I have been married twice, and am now nearly 25 years old! Was a member of Captain (late Major) Ringgold's flying artillery, at the encampment in Trenton, N. J. I have been a temperance lecturer, and proprietor of a temperance theatre.

Singular Escape from Slavery.—William and Ellen Craft, man and wife, lived with different masters in the State of Georgia.

Ellen is so near white that she can pass without suspicion for a white woman. Her husband is much darker. He is a mechanic, and by working nights and Sundays, he laid up money enough to bring himself and wife out of slavery. Their plan was without precedent, and though novel, was the means of getting them their freedom. Ellen dressed in man's clothing, and passed as the master, while her husband passed as the servant. In this way they travelled from Georgia to Philadelphia. On their journey, they put up at the best hotels where they stopped. Neither of them can read or write. And Ellen, knowing that she would be called upon to write her name at the hotels, &c., tied her right hand up, as though it was lame, which proved of some service to her, as she was called upon several times at hotels to "register" her name. In Charleston, S. C., they put up at the hotel which Gov. McDuffie and John C. Calhoun generally make their home. They arrived in Philadelphia, in four days after the time they started.—Lib.

Venerable Editor Dead.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner announces the death of Col. Christian Jacob Hutter, at Easton, Pa., aged 80. He founded several papers in Lancaster, Allentown, and Easton, continuing as an editor and contributor from 1793 down to 1835. He was for several years a representative in the Legislature also.

Presidential Meanness.—Courtesy and magnanimity are the distinguishing characteristics of great minds. The conqueror of Buena Vista has displayed these traits eminently in all his public career. But what is to be thought of President Polk, who, in his late message, says not a word about the Presidential election or result, and even in his summons for an extra session of the Senate, studiously avoids the mention of his successor, by saying that "objects interesting to the United States" require the convening of the Senate.

Oblations.—The American Peace Society have received a donation of one hundred dollars, from the native Christian Church at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, to advance the cause of Peace. It is but a few short years since those who contributed this money for the service of peace were fierce savages, who blighted in war, carnage, cruelty, and to a certain extent cannibalism.

Rogues in Halifax.—One of the most respected citizens of Halifax died suddenly, a few days since, supposed of apoplexy. He was buried with great pomp, and the papers were filled with eulogies upon him. It seems, however, that he has been a great rascal, having swindled £15,000 (\$60,000) out of the people there. He was an attorney and guardian, and agent in general, for every old maid and maiden in the region. His plan was, to pocket the money, and forge a mortgage on some property, which, as he managed the whole matter, the parties never saw; when the interest became due, he forged another, till he had mortgaged, in one way and another, nearly all the property in the city. The late pressure in the money market brought things to a crisis; he couldn't pay the interest, so he took poison, and that settled the matter. His transactions cover a space of eighteen years.

Then Out of Factory Girls.—A lot of factory girls down in Maine, have turned out for higher wages, and have advertised themselves as ready to make any old gentleman a good house-keeper, or any nice young man a good wife.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says that the number of passengers who have already sailed, or are on the point of sailing, from that port for California, is three hundred and seventy.

Plants in Arkansas.—The Western papers report floods in all the rivers of Arkansas. The mails are completely stopped, and there is much loss of life and property.

We find the following thrilling narrative in the Hagerstown (Md.) News of Wednesday.

On Thursday night last the house of Mr. Christian Hawbecker, situated in Clearspring district, was entirely consumed by fire. The circumstances attending this calamity are of a painful character. The wife of Mr. H. has, for some years past, been a maniac, from which circumstance it became necessary to keep her chained to prevent injury to herself and to those around her. When discovered, the fire had completely enveloped her apartment. The husband, notwithstanding the imminent peril of his own life, determined upon her rescue, and rushed into the flame. By the aid of an axe her chain was severed; but by this time escape by the door-way had been rendered impossible by the rapid progress of the flames. He accordingly attempted to extricate her through the window, and had nearly succeeded, when she broke from him, and fell backward into the burning building. To again attempt her rescue seemed sure destruction. Yet the faithful husband faltered not. Despite the entreaties and efforts of the only neighbor who had arrived to witness his calamities, and yet too late to aid, he determined upon one more effort. Again springing through the window, now enveloped in flame, he succeeded in reaching the object of his perilous undertaking. A short and desperate struggle ensued—it was a struggle of life or death—but the superior strength of the husband triumphed, and again he appeared through the window, this time bearing successfully the object of his devotion and peril.

Strange as it may seem, the wife was but slightly injured. Mr. H., however, suffered severely. His head, hands and body were badly burned, though we hope not to such an extent as to render his recovery doubtful.

Horse Thieves.—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) Republican announces the arrest of two horse thieves, named Haskins and Wadsworth, at Paw-Paw Grove, Ill., some 200 miles south of Fond du Lac, and adds:

From information now in possession of the Sheriff of Lee county and other officers, which we do not deem expedient to lay before the public at this time, there is no doubt of the existence of a gang of 400 or 500 horse thieves, counterfeiters and blacklegs in this State and Illinois, whose headquarters are at Paw-Paw Grove, and who will soon have to slope or grapple with the ministers of the law. We anticipate that some important disclosures will be made shortly, which will criminate some as accessories who are least suspected.

Startling Rumor.—The New York Tribune mentions a rumor in that city, that the steamship Falcon, (which arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, from Chagres), brought \$100,000 in gold dust; but as the New Orleans papers say nothing on the subject, it is doubtless incorrect. The Tribune says:

"A more reliable rumor, which is also current, states that a merchant in this city has received a letter from the captain of the ship John Parker, at San Francisco, which vessel was entirely deserted by the crew. It is said that she has been manned by volunteers from the mining districts, who are coming home with their earnings, amounting to the total value of \$500,000. If the half of this be true, there will be work enough for the miners next summer."

Texas.—Letters from the interior of the State speak of the rapid growth of population, the increasing cultivation of the soil, and the springing up of peaceful prosperous villages, where a few years ago the prairie-dog roved uninterrupted.

Suicide of a Legislator.—A member of the Alabama house of Representatives, Alfred Von Kleech, Esq., committed suicide at Mobile on the 9th inst., by blowing his brains out. He was in easy circumstances, but had very poor health.

The opinion is held by the New York Express that the British Provinces in North America will, before long, ask for admission into the United States.

Curious.—The Boston Times says that one of the female inmates of the Boston Lunatic Hospital was made insane by the sudden sprouting of beard on her chin at the age of 39. She was shaved with the regularity of the other sex.

An advertiser calls his patent washing machine "the ladies' delight." Now, if there is any thing about washing that delights the ladies, we should like to know what it is. They are any thing but delighted on a washing day.

California.—It is said that Ohio alone will send 10,000 adventurers to the Gold Region in the next four months.

CALIFORNIA GOLD!

DISCOVERED BY

Signor D'Alvear's Goldometer!

THE GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE.

Or Secret Art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

THE first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish-Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called

The Goldometer or Gold Seeker's Guide!

Signor D'Alvear has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

York, and he has not attended to New

cal character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there, upon careful investigation. He was encouraged in this enterprise also, by his confidence in the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument, which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck up one of the richest gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento River, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than \$3,000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers; and Signor D'Alvear's "gold-placer," the richest in all California, was beset with the greediest adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for \$3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "gold placers," and selling the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldometer, and Publication of the Guide.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of his Magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale in the U. States, at the remarkable low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from the ancient and modern sciences, or the ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, QUICKSILVER, COAL, IRON, COPPER, LEAD, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

Gold Seeker's Guide!

This new work, and the Goldometer, are

both ready for sale. The Goldometer is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet), and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

Farmers and Land Owners.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the U. States, who have reason to suspect the existence of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

Adventurers to California.

Persons going to California, cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

Testimonials.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and Beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind, induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present.

Aston House, New York, Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, Chemist.

L. S. TIERMANN, Mineralist, &c. Maker.

G. S. DANA, Geologist.

Los Angeles, California, Aug. 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose D'Alvear was the first discoverer of the Gold deposits of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the Goldometer, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

J. W. ADAMS, Esq., Attorney at Law.

No Agents.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, or instrument will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

If the letter of introduction of this instrument, which may hereafter appear, as the secret of importing the Goldometer is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

Let the GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, with both sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and there are not subject to inspection by Postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post-paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 2713, New York City. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on this paper—so that the charge for freight or express will be very small to any part of the U. States. The price of the Gold Seeker's Guide alone is \$1, sent as above. Address,

SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR,

Box 2713, New York City.

LETTERS FOR THE SALE OF THE GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, to GOLDOMETER No. 1, as GENTLEMAN, New York City, where visitors may see several cases of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines, and also written testimonials of the Goldometer, when the Guide is sent, and the manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances.

Jan. 22.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 22, 1849.

Dr. C. DANIEL, Esq., Attorney General, has re-appointed JAMES G. REED, Esq. Prosecuting Attorney for Adams county.

Gov. Johnston has re-appointed Townsend HAYES, Esq. of Chester county, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ALEXANDER R. RUSSELL, Esq. of Bedford, has been re-appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JAMES JOHNSON, brother of the Governor, has been appointed State Librarian, by the joint Library Committee of the Legislature.

Painful Accident.

On Friday last, a son of Mr. GEORGE GEORGE, of this town, aged about 12 years, was standing near a threshing machine, at the residence of his uncle, (Mr. Henry Bishop,) two miles south of this place, when his clothes were caught by the gearing, and instinctively throwing out his right arm, it was caught in the machine, and instantaneously crushed nearly to the elbow, not a vestige being left of the hand and wrist. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, and his arm amputated above the elbow, by Dr. SAMUEL BENTLEY, assisted by Dr. D. HUNTER. The young sufferer bore the operation with great fortitude, and is doing well.

For California.

The schooner Sovereign, Capt. Patterson, sailed from Baltimore on Tuesday last, with about 40 adventurers for California, associated together under the title of the "California Friendship Association." The Association is composed of young men of respectability and character. Among the number we observe the names of Mr. FRANKLIN COOPER, formerly of this place, and THOMAS S. COOPER, and JOHN L. COOPER, sons of Mr. THOMAS J. COOPER, of this county. The Sovereign will proceed either to Vera Cruz or Santiago, and from thence the company will proceed overland to Mazatlan, on the Pacific, where they will embark for California. The trip, it is said, can be made in forty days.

State Treasurer.

On Monday last, the election of State Treasurer took place in Convention of both Houses of the Legislature. On the fifth ballot, GEORGE J. BALL, of Erie, (Whig) was elected by the following vote:

Gideon J. Ball,	65
Arnold Plummer,	59
Thomas D. Grover,	5

Mr. Ball is a member of the Legislature, and is said to be a man of high character and brilliant attainments.

Official Vote for Governor.

The official returns of the several counties of the Commonwealth, were opened and read in the House of Representatives, on Friday the 12th inst., at 11½ o'clock, in the presence of the members of both Houses, as required by law. The aggregate vote is as follows:

William F. Johnston,	168,522
Morris Longstreth,	168,225
Scattering,	72

Total vote, 336,819

Johnston's majority over Longstreth, 297
Over all others, 225

Inauguration of the Governor.

On Tuesday last, the inauguration of Gov. JOHNSON took place at Harrisburg, and passed off very pleasantly. A number of volunteer companies from adjoining counties were in attendance, and made a fine appearance. The streets were thronged with citizens and strangers, all eager to witness the ceremonies of the day. A procession was formed in Market square, and escorted the Governor elect to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the oath of office was administered, and the Governor read his Inaugural Address, (which will be found in the preceding page.) The Governor was then escorted to his lodgings, when the procession was dismissed. The display was most imposing and worthy of the occasion.

The Whig Almanac for 1849, published by Greeley & McElhat, has been laid upon our table by KELLER KURTZ, who has it for sale at his Bookstore opposite the Bank. The Almanac contains a large amount of very useful matter for information and for reference. Its price is but 12½ cents.

Godley's Lady's Book, for February, is already on our table. It is a beautiful number, and has 12 pages more of reading matter than the January number. It has 22 distinct engravings, some of which are executed in the best style of the art. Friend Godley appears determined not to be outdone by his contemporaries.

Moses Y. Beach, proprietor of the New York Sun, has been found guilty of publishing in his paper a libel against a broker in New York, Mr. John Thompson, and a verdict rendered of \$10,000 damages! This will take some of the profits of the concern. The jury added to their verdict: "We give the full amount claimed, as a security for the public against the publication by newspapers of libels against individuals."

There was a great freshet in the Monongahela river at Pittsburg on Tuesday last, and a large number of boats, floats, arks and other property swept away. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. No lives were lost, though several persons made narrow escapes in attempting to save their property.

A hog was slaughtered a few days ago in West Chester, which weighed, when dressed, 776 pounds, in addition to which were 49 pounds of fat from the entrails, making \$25 pounds!

The President Elect.

Gen. Taylor expects to leave Baton Rouge on the 1st of February, in the steamer Tennessee, for Nashville, where he expects to spend one day; thence to Louisville, where he will pass one day; thence to Frankfort where he will stay two days; thence to Cincinnati, where he will remain one day; and thence direct to Washington by the Ohio river.

HENRY CLAY arrived at Baton Rouge last week, and was cordially received and entertained by Gen. Taylor. It is said in a despatch, that he will accompany Gen. Taylor to the East—but we think it rather doubtful, unless he should determine to go back to the Senate. The election of U. S. Senator in Kentucky is to take place on the 1st of February.

The Cholera.

The New Orleans papers of the 9th inst. confirm the reports heretofore received, that all panic has ceased in that City in relation to the Cholera, and that the number of cases was daily diminishing. From the time the disease broke out at New Orleans until the 9th inst., a period of 27 days, the deaths amounted to 1188, of which number 539 occurred in the Charity Hospital, or an average of about 20 a day in that one building! At Port Lavaca, Texas, the cholera is reported to have subsided.

Death of the Brave Col. Croghan. This distinguished officer, Inspector General of the Army of the U. States, died at New Orleans on the 5th inst. after a short illness, of a disease resembling cholera. Col. Croghan, at the age of 19, made the gallant defence of Fort Sandusky during the war of 1812, which inscribed his name upon the scroll of fame. During the administration of President Jackson, he received the office of Inspector General, which office he held to the time of his death. He was in his 59th year, and leaves behind a wife and family.

Col. DUNCAN has been nominated by the President as Inspector General of the Army, in the place of Col. Croghan. He fought in every battle but one of the war with Mexico, and is a brave officer. His nomination will, no doubt, be confirmed unanimously.

American Colonization Society.

A very large and interesting meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday evening last—which was addressed by several distinguished individuals. From the report we learn that the Society has sent out to Liberia, during the past year, 443 emigrants—324 slaves who were liberated for the purpose, 2 recaptured Africans, and 117 free persons of color. The applicants now waiting to be taken number 637. Liberia is in a very prosperous condition.

Governor of Ohio.

A majority of the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislature of Ohio, to examine the returns for Governor, have reported that the Whig candidate (Seabury Ford) has 300 majority.—This, together with the appointment to office by the President of Mr. Ford's opponent, will most probably leave the way clear for the quiet inauguration of Mr. Ford.

Major J. W. PENROSE, of the 2d Infantry, U. S. Army, died at Plattsburg, N. Y. on the 1st inst. He served with distinction in the Florida war, and was engaged in all the battles in the valley of Mexico. He was a brother of Charles B. Penrose, Esq., formerly of Carlisle.

Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, of Ohio, the Democratic candidate for Governor at the late election, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be Commissioner for running the Boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, in the place of A. M. Sevier, who was nominated to the Senate, and has since died. This will settle the difficulty in the Legislature of Ohio, so far as the Governor is concerned.—Mr. Weller, of course, waving his political claims.

A telegraphic despatch from Detroit on Monday last, states that a fearful epidemic was raging there, to which one of the members of the Legislature, then in session, had fallen a victim, and the Houses were, in consequence, discussing a motion to adjourn to some other place.

Ex-Governor GRASON, of Maryland, and his two sons, left their residence a few days ago for California. From every quarter of the world, we hear of adventures pushing for the Gold region. There will be a motley crew in those "diggins" ere long—and many a poor fellow will wish he had staid at home.

The subject of coining gold dollars is now before Committees of both Houses of Congress, and it is said will be recommended by them.

The Golden Valley of California is 500 miles long and 50 miles broad—about as large as all Ireland.

A collision took place on Monday morning last, between the cars from Baltimore and those from Philadelphia, at Gray's Ferry. The shock was very severe, stunning several of the passengers very much. But one person was much injured, Mr. Boyer of Southwark, who had both his legs broken.

The splendid steamer Empire State, of the New York and Boston line, took fire at Fall River, and was burnt to the water's edge. Her original cost was \$1,000,000, and was insured for \$1,000,000. The passengers all escaped. All the silver and much of the other valuable property on board was saved.

The brig Osceola sailed from Philadelphia on Tuesday last for California, with 65 passengers, and a cargo of goods estimated at \$70,000. The passengers are mostly Philadelphians, and a number of them go with the intention of entering into the mercantile business there.

The "Daily Republic," a Free Soil paper established in Philadelphia before the late election, ceased to exist on Friday last. It has been edited with considerable talent.

To the Editor of the "Sentinel."

LANCASTER CITY, Pa., Jan. 12th, 1849.
MR. ROBERT G. HARPER:
Dear Sir:—Wishing to extend my new method of computing numbers, among business men generally, induces me to write you a few lines on the subject. I will give you a brief statement concerning the wonderful rules I have discovered, and which can be imparted to others. First, if a Ledger be opened, and a column of figures presented, I will give the sum in less than 5 seconds of time. It matters not what length the row is, or what breadth, the rule performs them all in the same manner. Second, let a sum be written in multiplication, with any number of figures in the multiplicand, and I commence writing the product, all in one line, with great rapidity. Illimitable numbers in Division and Fractions, are performed with the like result. Interest at any per cent., and for any given time, is performed by this rule in a second.

These rules can be learned in one half hour, by any person having the printed rules. Any person sending me Three Dollars, through the Lancaster Post Office, will receive a full set of these rules, by return mail.

Yours, truly,
PETER M. DESHONG,
Mathematician.

Capital Punishment.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on the 13th inst. Mr. G. T. Thorne offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Capital Punishment. The resolution was negatived, yeas 32, nays 62.

Election of Judges.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted, 50 to 16, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court, District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, by the people. After some discussion, however, upon certain amendments, the resolution was negatived, 51 to 45. The Daily News seems to think there is a clear majority in the lower House in favor of a change of the Constitution authorizing the election of Judges. We hope not—it is a radical movement, to which the good sense of Pennsylvanians, we trust, will give no countenance.

Old Bachelors.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. Evans, of Chester, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing old bachelors for the benefit of the common school fund. A motion to postpone indefinitely was negatived, 59 to 37, but it was postponed for the present.

Malt Liquors.

In the House, on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Vice and Immorality to report a bill imposing a tax upon all vendors of malt liquors, except those who have tavern licenses.

Extension of Slavery.

In the Senate of this State, on Monday last, Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, presented a joint resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to oppose the extension of Slavery into the newly acquired Territory from Mexico, and to vote for the incorporation of the principles of the ordinance of 1787 into all bills for the government of territory now free.

It is thought the resolution will pass without much opposition.

The late Governor Shunk.

The select committee of the Senate and House, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message which related to the late Executive, made a report on Thursday, reasoning to the sentiments expressed by the Governor in regard to the distinguished virtues and services of the illustrious deceased, and recommending that the chairs of the Speakers of both Houses be shrouded in black during the residue of the session; that a copy of the resolutions should be transmitted to Mrs. Shunk, expressing the regard of the two Houses to her, for her elevated character, and their profound regret at the late Presidential dispensation; and that she be paid the balance of the annual salary of the late Executive, computed to the 16th day of January inst.

The report was adopted, and the resolutions unanimously agreed to.

On the 13th inst. Gov. JOHNSON sent in his resignation as Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and Hon. GEORGE DANIEL was unanimously elected Speaker in his room.

In the House, on the 13th, a resolution was offered, for an alteration in the Election Laws, that the candidates for the different offices at any election shall be voted for on the same ticket, which was negatived, yeas 49, nays 53.

On the same day, Mr. Cooper reported an act to authorize the Executors of Isaac Baughner to sell certain real estate; an act to vest in the Commissioners of Adams county, the title of certain real estate; and an act relative to voting at elections in the county of Adams.

In the Senate, on Monday, a resolution was adopted directing the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$500,000 to be applied to the redemption of the relief notes issued under the authority of the act of May 1841.

On Thursday, a resolution was introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Sine, of Lebanon, and adopted, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the election of Judges, Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys, and Deputy Surveyors.

Gold and California.—According to the "New York Express," there are no less than forty-seven vessels loading at the port of New York for the voyage round Cape Horn, viz: fifteen ships, eighteen barques, eight brigs, five schooners, one propeller, and the steamer Panama, which is to sail on the 15th February.

Fire.

On Wednesday night the 10th inst., a small frame building, occupied by the Widow YOUNG, in New Oxford, was destroyed by fire. Nearly every thing in the house was saved. The fire, it is supposed, originated from hot ashes.

Congress.

The Senate was engaged last week on the new Postage bill. It is highly probable there will be some further reduction in Postage this session. The House of Representatives finally passed on Friday, 101 to 91, the bill which has given rise to so much slavery debate, compensating the heirs of a Louisiana for a negro man who had been pressed into service by Gen. Jackson, and had been killed. These have been the two principal topics during the past week, except that a bill to establish the territorial government of Minnesota passed the Senate on Friday.

Lewis Cass has received a majority of the House of Representatives of Michigan, for U. S. Senator—but the Senate has indefinitely postponed the election.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN was quite indisposed on Friday. He fainted at the Capitol, and was conveyed to his lodgings in a carriage.

The trial of the August factory rioters at Pittsburg ended on Friday, and resulted in the conviction of eight men and five girls.—The riots occurred during a strike for wages.

Population of Lancaster.—From an enumeration recently taken, it appears that the population of the city of Lancaster is nearly thirteen thousand. In 1840 it was set down at 8,700. The increase is therefore over 4,000.

Longevity.—The Baltimore American contains the following obituary notice:

"Died, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Anne Bias, in the 90th year of her age; and, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Deborah Holland, mother of Mrs. Bias, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years."

Corsets.—Miss Griffith, a young lady of Montreal, 18 years old, died of affection of the heart, brought on by tight lacing.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 87 to 5 00
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 08
Rye,	60 to 61
Corn,	51 to 55
Oats,	30 to 31
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Jan. 11th, by the Rev. J. Fohl, Mr. PETER HANS, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss KELLIA CHOWSE, of Adams county, Pa.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. H. Holland, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BIGGS, to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIS GROFF—all of Frederick county, Md.

On Wednesday evening last, by the same, Mr. HYAM WARREN, to Miss SUSAN FLEMING—both of this place.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. JOHN STROEBER, to Miss SUSANNA JANE ECKERT—both of Uniontown, Md.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. JOHN STOFFER, of Taneytown, to Miss CHRISTINA WOLF, near Littlestown.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. HENRY J. MILLER, of Littlestown, to Miss ANNE BART, daughter of Mr. John Bart, of York county.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. C. A. Hay, Mr. EPHRAIM HANSEN, of Germany township, to Miss JULIA ANN KREGER, of Carroll county, Md.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. in this place, Mr. WM. B. SHARRETT, aged 38 years 6 months and 25 days.

On the 11th inst. Mr. MICHAEL KUTZNER, of Union township, aged 66 years 1 month and 22 days.

On Wednesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. JANE DUNAWAY, wife of Samuel Dunbar, Esq., of Mountjoy township.

On the 13th inst. of lingering consumption, Mrs. BARBARA TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Menallen township, aged 48 years 9 months and 10 days.

At the residence of her son-in-law, George Bramwell, in Pinksburg, Carroll county, Md., on Friday the 12th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNTER, relict of Mr. Wm. Hunter, deceased, formerly of this county, aged 56 years.

On Monday, the 15th inst. RACHEL SUSAN, daughter of Jacob D. and Sarah Trosble, aged 1 month and 3 days.

To the dark and silent tomb,
Soon she basted from the womb;
Scarcely the dawn of life began,
Ere she measured out her span.

She no smiling pleasures knew;
She no gay delights could view;
Joyless journeyer was she,
Only born to weep and die.

Happy infant, early blest,
Rest in peaceful slumber rest;
Early re-rued from the cares,
Which increase with growing years.

Then why should we lament and cry,
Or wish her back again;
For she is gone her long home,
With Christ we know she reigns.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADAMSTATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th day of February next, viz:

The account of Elias Harbaugh, Jacob Harbaugh and Leonard Harbaugh, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Harbaugh, deceased.

The account of Henry Overholzer, Guardian of Jacob Gieselman, one of the minor sons of Michael Gieselman, deceased.

The account of Adam Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The account of Wm. Condon, Administrator of the Estate of Tamar Condon, deceased.

The account of Joseph Burkee, and George Genter, Executors of Joseph Burkee, deceased.

The account of Henry J. Kuhn, Guardian of Mary Ann, Elizabeth and George J. Feltz.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 22, 1849.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

THE Eighteenth Anniversary of the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College, will be celebrated in Christ's Church on the 14th of February next. Several addresses by active members will be delivered. Friends of literature, and the public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN F. SMITH,
HENRY S. KOONS,
JOHN W. HOSSLER,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Jr.,
JOHN N. UNRUH,
Committee.

Jan. 22.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

DOES not produce near the excitement, as the large and beautiful assortment of VALENTINES,

now opening at the Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank, which comprises over one thousand varieties of Sentimental and Comic Valentines, and which our customers shall find to surpass in a style of beauty and elegance, hitherto unknown in this country. Our assortment of Comic Valentines shall be the best published—in short, we are determined to suit all tastes, and sell at the lowest prices.

The public are invited to call and examine our assortment, which will be ready for Wednesday morning.

KELLER KURTZ,
Bookseller and Stationer.

Jan. 22.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry,

On Friday the 16th of February next,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Certain Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, on West High street, and having an Alley on the West, and adjoining lands of heirs of Wilhelmus Hooghtelin, deceased, and lands of Walter Smith, deceased, and containing

TWO ACRES, MORE OR LESS:

late the Estate of ELIZABETH HOUGHTELIN, deceased. The sale will be held at the Court House in the said Borough of Gettysburg, the premises shown, and the terms made known by

HENRY LOTT, Adm'r.

By the Court—HUGH DESWINDT, Clerk.

Jan. 22.

NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of MARTIN CARBAUGH, of Franklin township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them for settlement without delay; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to call and make immediate payment.

P. G. JOFFMAN, Adm'r.

Jan. 22.

THE LIVER COMPLAINT.—Dr. McLane, the inventor of the best remedy for that fearful disease, which has ever been offered to the public, thus describes the symptoms which indicate a disordered state of that important organ:

"Symptoms of a Disordered Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is rarely able to lie on the left side. Sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness—the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility—he is easily startled—his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, distrusts every remedy."

Have you any or all of these symptoms?—Call and purchase a box of Dr. McLane's Pills, for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUCHLER, Gettysburg;

GABRIEL & KNOWS, Ardentsville;

JOHN McKINNEY, Bendersville;

JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidersburg;

HOLTZINGER & FERRIS, York Springs;

JACOB AULBACH, Hampton;

J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;

H. SCHUYER, Littlestown.

Jan. 22.

VALUABLE

MARYLAND LAND

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,

situated in Frederick county, Md. These Farms yielding the purchaser from fifteen to twenty per cent., will be sold lower than any land in market.

The 1st, of 172 ACRES,

situated eleven miles from Frederick, is a well watered and improved Farm, having a fine body of Meadow land, which, together with a large Orchard of valuable fruit, and the facilities for liming, makes it desirable.

The BUILDINGS are good and in good repair—Lime may be had in abundance, within 14 miles of the Farm. This Farm will be sold for \$2500, one third in hand, balance in one and two years, with interest and approval security.

The 2d, of 187 ACRES,

is nine miles from Frederick. It is a well watered and improved Farm, having much fine Meadow, the buildings,

A STONE HOUSE,

and BARN, nearly new, and abundance of time within 14 miles renders it desirable. This Farm will be sold for \$3000, an easy amount in hand, the balance in

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK and SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of—

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business cleared without delay.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock of

GOODS in the County.

and being selling cheap, and attending to business to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK.

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

NEW GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of FRESH GOODS—

among which are

Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans,

CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap).

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpaca.

CASIMERE, MUSLIN DE LAINES.

Plaid, Striped, and Plain Cloths, Cash-

meres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks.

English & French Merinoes, Para-

matia Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, &c.

best ever offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, and

CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can

be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles

at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on

something else. But our prices are uniform,

and we make no misrepresentation, knowingly

in reference to the kind or quality of the goods

we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for

yourselves.

P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand

very cheap.

Dec. 18.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in

the prices of goods, has brought to this

place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Grocer-

ies, Hardware, &c. &c.

open to the public.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is

full. Purchasers are requested to call and ex-

amine the goods, assured that it will be to

their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30.

WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

READY MADE CLOTHING 30

PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN

EVER!

To satisfy yourselves that "some things can

be done as well as others," call at

SAMSON'S

READY MADE CLOTHING, &

VARIETY STORE,

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

where you will find the largest and most fashion-

able assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

ever offered in this country, selling for prices that

CAN'T BE BEAT in or out of the cities.

The stock has been purchased in New York

AT AUCTION, at CASH prices, and will be

sold lower than they ever heretofore been

offered to the public. To test the truth of this,

call and examine for yourselves, before purchas-

ing elsewhere.

The assortment embraces every thing in the

way of Boy's and Men's wear, fine and Super-

fine Tweed, Cassimere, Cassimere, and

cloth COATS, CLOAKS, and PANTS.

Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassimere, Cloth, and

fine VESTS; caps, cravats, cravats, cravats,

shirts, hose, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c.

Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jew-

elry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, pur-

se, umbrellas, gaiter strings, &c.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing

your Fall and Winter clothing, call and examine

my assortment. I shall if you out, in a furnished

from head to foot, cheaper than can be furnished

at any other Store or Establishment, even if they

must as often for nothing. Remember SAMSON'S

variety Store in York Street, one door

east of Kurtz's Hotel.

Also for sale on reasonable terms, two HOR-

SES, a Carriage, Rockaway, Dugger, Stetins,

Harness, Saddle, &c.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Sept. 25.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-

sidence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Bor-

ough of York, where they will constantly have

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Governor Wm. F. Johnston,
DELIVERED JANUARY 16, 1849.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the government, and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution having been administered, I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy of the confidence manifested, did I not deeply feel the responsibility of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible, however, of my own weakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance, popular power becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority; I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an Administration, it has been a custom with the Executive, to indicate the principles which will govern his counsels, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the State. The Annual Message delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, has superseded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and steady support and consideration. At all times and under all circumstances, the highest obligation of the public servant, is the maintenance and defence of our republican institutions. That these shall receive in the exercise of the Executive power a sound interpretation; that no impediment shall interpose to prevent the salutary influence of their principles; that the popular mind, when understood, shall be obeyed, are indices which no public officer will disregard.

The founders of the Republic, inspired with profound wisdom, declared that all men are born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, are indefeasible; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken and applied to public use without the consent of his representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessings of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feeling as well as public duty demand for them a cordial support.

It is a venerated maxim that the object of all just government is the greatest good to the greatest number. In reducing this theory to practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to procure such legislation as shall promote religion and morality, and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate by proper means, the condition of the laboring classes of society; to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and burdened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general benevolence, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that you will sustain any safe measures, having in view the payment of the debt of the State, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation; to maintain unsullied the honor of the Commonwealth; and to preserve unspotted its motto of "VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE."

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire in union with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment—the same construction of motives—the same appreciation of public conduct, which have been extended to others in similar positions, will shield the administration about to be commenced, from, at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists; which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs; which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to the public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides; that would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor, at vari-

ance with each other. It is the spirit which animates the Catalines of every age. In Europe there are noblemen and peasants; political and social distinctions created and sustained by law, and sanctioned by prescription. In this country all are equal under the law; and no politician, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our Constitution. Factitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law; and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to-day; and the poor man of to-day, the rich man of to-morrow. Where property is not secured by legal enactment to particular classes, and wealth is unguarded by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the poor, for their conditions may be changed in themselves or their offspring.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. Separate them, and the interests of both perish. The capital of the rich is valueless without the assistance of the capital of labor. The most dangerous, because the most insidious, enemies of the Republic, are those who prey among the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society; as sacrificing at the shrine of party, truth, honor and patriotism; and as tearing asunder the confidence which holds us together as one people.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the Constitution; and shall endeavor, with my utmost ability, to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right, must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth; and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions, will sustain me; and if at the end of my term of service it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask for no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of Nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to promote their interests, and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of the duties of the Executive Department of the State.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16, 1849

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Louis Napoleon, on being proclaimed President of the Republic of France, is as follows:

Citizens and Republicans:—The suffrages of the nation, and the oath of office I have just taken, distinctly mark to me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor in all the acts of my administration. I shall regard as enemies to my country all those who shall attempt, by illegal means, to change or subvert what all the people of France have so distinctly established. Between you and me, citizens and representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion—our wishes and desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on its true basis—to strengthen democratic institutions and to alleviate the miseries of the generous and intelligent people who have just given me such a striking proof of their confidence. The majority I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but will give to the new government that moral force without which there is no security. With peace and order our country can again improve—can cure its wounds, and bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down the passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who, despite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves with you to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic.

A government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessor when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact; and in particular, I owe it to General Cavaignac to say that his conduct has been worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a Statesman. (Hear, hear.)

We have, citizens and representatives, a grand mission to fulfill. To found the republic is the interest of all, and a just and firm government should be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being reactionary or Utopian. Let us be men of our country, not the men of party, and with the aid of God, we shall at least do good if we cannot achieve great things.

The Cholera still prevails in Great Britain. In Scotland the disease prevailed to a very alarming extent. The cases in Scotland have been no fewer than 2922, whereof 1355 have perished. Glasgow, Dumfries, Maxwelltown, and Edinburgh and its vicinity, seem to be the chief seats of the disease. In London, the last weekly return gave 31 fatal cases, against 29 the previous week, whilst two weeks preceding the deaths were 65. The returns from the English provinces are daily about 10 or 12. Two new cases have occurred in Liverpool. In Belfast several cases have occurred, but upon the whole, Ireland has as yet happily escaped this scourge.

A GROSS CASE OF COLLUSION.—In the Supreme Court of Louisiana, there is a case on trial, originating in the flood of 1811, when the whole valley of the Mississippi was some ten or twenty feet under water.

"The Belle Air steamer was coming down the river under a full head of steam, and as she neared the respectable little town of Chester, in Illinois, 'feeling her oats,' and having a desire to test the solidity of Illinois building, she pitched head foremost into a three-story brick building in Chester, and knocking off the top story, proceeded onward plenum sed, against a four-story stone mill and knocked it into a cocked hat. After performing these extraordinary exploits, the Belle Air proceeded on her journey, with scarcely a scratch or mark of the affray in which she had been engaged, and arrived safely in New Orleans. The owners of the two damaged buildings have sued for damages, of which they recover \$2,000 in the court below. The witnesses in the case expressed some opinions which were rather remarkable. One of them spoke of the buildings injured as being very pleasantly located, though they were twenty feet under water. From this opinion we may presume what is regarded as a favorable location in Illinois. The witness, in expressing this opinion, had in view, no doubt, the fine water privileges of this location. Another witness very naively thought the Belle Air was not to blame at all, but that it was the fault of the houses, which had no business out in the middle of the current."

A private letter received in Pittsburg from Galena, Illinois, relates a circumstance of such revolting barbarity, and so reproachful to that city, that we publish it for the sake of exposing conduct, which we consider infamous. A steamerboat touched at the Wharf, and landed a man, his wife and child, suffering with the Cholera. It was raining at the time, and the man, enfeebled by the disease, fell into the river before he reached the shore. He finally struggled out; and sick as he was, began searching for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened for him; the hotels refused him admittance. At length he found a shed, which afforded some sort of shelter from the rain. Here he took his wife and child—and in a few hours the whole three of them were dead.

After this, if there be such a thing as retributive Justice in the dealings of Heaven with men on earth, we should not be surprised to hear that Galena was indeed desolated by the Cholera.

As an illustration of the eccentricities of the cholera, the New Orleans Commercial Times of a late date says that during the dreadful visit of the cholera in Cuba, on its former appearance, there were official records of 16,000 interments at Havana, in ten weeks. One day the number amounted to 900, when a change in the wind and temperature took place, and the following day the deaths were only 300, and the next day after, the disease had entirely disappeared, and never returned.

Ferocity and Fear.—It is said that the people of Cadro, a little place lying among the unwholesome swamps at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio, keep three pieces of ordnance mounted near the landing place, to keep off the cholera. A passenger in one of the steamboats from New Orleans relates that the Captain, being desirous of landing at that place, that the bodies of four persons who died on the passage might be interred, they threatened to fire upon the steamer if it attempted to approach the shore, and actually obliged him to proceed with the dead bodies on board.

Prince Charles Louis Napoleon, the French President elect, is below the middle size, and in stature nearly the same as the Emperor. His features bear no resemblance to the imperial model, being more regular and more expressive. His figure is youthful, but his visage is admirably lined, and marked somewhat with years. His manners are extremely engaging, and marked with much dignity and grace, without the slightest approach to assumption.

A Good Custom.—The manner in which the Governor of Virginia is inaugurated is very simple and republican. That functionary quietly goes before a magistrate in Richmond, and takes the requisite oaths, and then as quietly proceeds to the discharge of the duties of his office without ceremony, parade or show.

A Broken Arm.—Whenever a citizen falls on the ice, left through carelessness on the side walks, and breaks his leg or his arm, it is wonderful to see how suddenly sympathetic the owners of the house become, and how industriously the ice is cut away and the gutter cleared.—If this duty, enjoined by law, was done when the snow has ceased, no such accidents could occur.—A. F. Star.

They tell a story of a man out west who had a hare-lip upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough until in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

The sisters of Mercy have tendered to the city of Pittsburg the use of their hospital in case the cholera visits that city.—They have also tendered their services in nursing the patients.

Over five hundred persons, it is stated, have left New York city for San Francisco within the last five days.

THE LIFE OF A PRINTER.

The following eventful record of a journeyman printer's life, says the PITTSBURG JOURNAL, is as positive as correct to the letter. It develops what a man can do if he likes, and what queer, enterprising and unselfish fellows the majority of printers are:

I left home at the age of nine, and was apprenticed to the printing business at thirteen; since then I have visited Europe—been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France—in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, South America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—have lived in twenty-seven cities and towns of the United States; I have been a sailor in the merchant service, and have sailed in all manner of craft—ship, brig, schooner, sloop and steamer—in the regular army as a private soldier, deserted, and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year for an M. D.—travelled through all the New England States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my pocket. I have been the publisher of two papers in—, one in Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass., one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine. At one time I had \$7,000 in my pocket of my own. I have been married twice, and am now nearly 25 years old! Was a member of Captain (late Major) Ringgold's flying artillery, at the encampment in Trenton, N. J. I have been a temperance lecturer, and proprietor of a temperance theatre.

Singular Escape from Slavery.—William and Ellen Craft, man and wife, lived with different masters in the State of Georgia. Ellen is so near white that she can pass without suspicion for a white woman. Her husband is much darker. He is a mechanic, and by working nights and Sundays, he laid up money enough to bring himself and wife out of slavery. Their plan was without precedent, and though novel, was the means of getting them their freedom. Ellen dressed in man's clothing, and passed as the master, while her husband passed as the servant. In this way they travelled from Georgia to Philadelphia. On their journey, they put up at the best hotels where they stopped. Neither of them can read or write. And Ellen, knowing that she would be called upon to write her name at the hotels, &c., tied her right hand up, as though it was lame, which proved of some service to her, as she was called upon several times at hotels to "register" her name. In Charleston, S. C., they put up at the hotel which Gov. McDuffie and John C. Calhoun generally make their home.—They arrived in Philadelphia, in four days after the time they started.—Lib.

Venerable Editor Dead.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner announces the death of Col. Christian Jacob Huter, at Easton, Pa., aged 80. He founded several papers in Lancaster, Allentown, and Easton, continuing as an editor and contributor from 1799 down to 1835. He was for several years a representative in the Legislature also.

Presidential Meanness.—Courtesy and magnanimity are the distinguishing characteristics of great minds. The conqueror of Buena Vista has displayed these traits eminently in all his public career. But what is to be thought of President Polk, who, in his late message, says not a word about the Presidential election or result, and even in his summons for an extra session of the Senate, studiously avoids the mention of his successor, by saying that "objects interesting to the United States" require the convening of the Senate.

Obligations.—The American Peace Society have received a donation of one hundred dollars, from the native Christian Church at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, to advance the cause of Peace. It is but a few short years since those who contributed this money for the service of peace, were fierce ravages, who delighted in war, carnage, cruelty, and to a certain extent cannibalism.

Roguary in Halifax.—One of the most respected citizens of Halifax died suddenly, a few days since, supposed of apoplexy. He was buried with great pomp, and the papers were filled with eulogies upon him. It seems, however, that he has been a great rascal, having swindled £15,000 (\$60,000) out of the people there. He was an attorney and guardian, and agent in general, for every old maid and maiden in the region. His plan was, to pocket the money, and forge a mortgage on some property, which, as he managed the whole matter, the parties never saw; when the interest became due, he forged another, all he had mortgaged, in one way and another, nearly all the property in the city. The late pressure in the money market brought things to a crisis; he couldn't pay the interest, so he took poison, and that settled the matter. His transactions cover a space of eighteen years.

Turn Out of Factory Girls.—A lot of factory girls down in Maine, have turned out for higher wages, and have advertised themselves as ready to make any old gentleman a good housekeeper, or any nice young man a good wife.

The Boston Journal of Thursday says that the number of passengers who have already sailed, or are on the point of sailing, from that port for California, is three hundred and seventy.

Floods in Arkansas.—The Western papers report floods in all the rivers of Arkansas. The mails are completely stopped, and there is much loss of life and property.

We find the following thrilling narrative in the Hagerstown (Md.) News of Wednesday:

On Thursday night last the house of Mr. Christian Hawbecker, situated in Clearspring district, was entirely consumed by fire. The circumstances attending this calamity are of a painful character. The wife of Mr. H. has, for some years past, been a maniac, from which circumstance it became necessary to keep her chained to prevent injury to herself and to those around her. When discovered, the fire had completely enveloped her apartment. The husband, notwithstanding the imminent peril of his own life, determined upon her rescue, and rushed into the flame. By the aid of an axe her chain was severed, but by this time escape by the door-way had been rendered impossible by the rapid progress of the flames. He accordingly attempted to extricate her through the window, and had nearly succeeded, when she broke from him, and fell backward into the burning building. To again attempt her rescue seemed sure destruction. Yet the faithful husband faltered not. Despite the entreaties and efforts of the only neighbor who had arrived to witness his calamities, and yet too late to aid, he determined upon one more effort. Again springing through the window, now enveloped in flame, he succeeded in reaching the object of his perilous undertaking. A short and desperate struggle ensued—it was a struggle of life or death—but the superior strength of the husband triumphed, and again he appeared through the window, this time bearing successfully the object of his devotion and peril.

Strange as it may seem, the wife was but slightly injured. Mr. H., however, suffered severely. His head, hands and body were badly burned, though we hope not to such an extent as to render his recovery doubtful.

Horse Thieves.—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) Republican announces the arrest of two horse thieves, named Maskins and Wadsworth, at Paw-Paw Grove, Ill., some 200 miles south of Fond du Lac, and adds:

From information now in possession of the Sheriff of Lee county and other officers, which we do not deem expedient to lay before the public at this time, there is no doubt of the existence of a gang of 400 or 500 horse thieves, counterfeiters and blacklegs in this State and Illinois, whose headquarters are at Paw-Paw Grove, and who will soon have to slope or grapple with the ministers of the law. We anticipate that some important disclosures will be made shortly, which will criminate some as accessories who are least suspected.

STARTLING GOLD RUMOR.—The New York Tribune mentions a rumor in that city, that the steamship Falcon, (which arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, from Chagres,) brought \$100,000 in gold dust; but as the New Orleans papers say nothing on the subject, it is doubtless incorrect. The Tribune says:

"A more reliable rumor, which is also current, states that a merchant in this city has received a letter from the captain of the ship John Parker, at San Francisco, which vessel was entirely deserted by the crew. It is said that she has been manned by volunteers from the mining districts, who are coming home with their earnings, amounting to the total value of \$800,000. If the half of this be true, there will be work enough for the miners next summer."

Texas.—Letters from the interior of the State speak of the rapid growth of population, the increasing cultivation of the soil, and the springing up of peaceful prosperous villages, where a few years ago the prairie-dog roved uninterupted.

Suicide of a Legislator.—A member of the Alabama house of Representatives, Alfred Von Kleech, Esq., committed suicide at Mobile on the 9th inst., by blowing his brains out. He was in easy circumstances, but had very poor health.

The opinion is held by the New York Express that the British Provinces in North America will, before long, ask for admission into the United States.

Curious.—The Boston Times says that one of the female inmates of the Boston Lunatic Hospital was made insane by the sudden sprouting of beard on her chin at the age of 59. She is shaved with the regularity of the other sex.

An advertiser calls his patent washing machine "the ladies' delight." Now, if there is any thing about washing that delights the ladies, we should like to know what it is. They are any thing but delightful on a washing day.

California.—It is said that Ohio alone will send 10,000 adventurers to the Gold Region in the next four months.

CALIFORNIA GOLD!

DISCOVERED BY
SIGNOR D'ALVEAR'S GOLDOMETER!
Or SECRET Art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

THE first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called
The Goldometer or Gold Seeker's Guide!

History of the Discovery.
Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geologi-

cal character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there, upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his coincidence in the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon one of the richest gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento River, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Dismissing his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than \$3,000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very important one, for \$3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "gold placers," and selling the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldometer, and Publication of the Guide.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of his Magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale in the U. States, at the remarkable low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from the ancient and modern sciences, or the ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD! Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

Gold Seeker's Guide!

This new work, and the Goldometer, are both ready for sale.

The Goldometer is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

Farmers and Land Owners.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the U. States, who have reason to suspect the existence of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

Adventurers to California.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

Testimonials.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and Beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind, induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present:

ASTORIA HOUSE, New York, Dec. 31, 1848.
The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ones hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, Chemist.
L. S. TIERMAN, Magnet. Ins. Maker.
G. S. DANA, Geologist.

LOS ANGELES, California, Aug. 1848.
This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose D'Alvear was the first discoverer of the Gold deposits of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the GOLDOMETER, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

T. W. SHERMAN, Lead. 3d Art. U. S. A.

No Agents.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, or instrument will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

Be aware of all imitations of this instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

THE GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore not subject to inspection by Postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post paid to SIGNOR JOSE D'ALVEAR, Box 2713, New York city. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail or express, will be very small to any part of the U. States. The price of the Gold Seeker's Guide alone is \$1, sent as above. Address,

SIGNOR JOSE D'ALVEAR.

Box 2713, New York City.

OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 28 CENTRE ST., New York City, where visitors may see several cases of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines, and also witness the operation of the GOLDOMETER, when held within the magnetic influence of the precious metal, and the unerring manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances.
Jan. 22.